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03022055.2

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Anmelder/Applicant(s)/Demandeur(s):

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Bezeichnung der Erfindung/Title of the invention/Titre de l'invention:
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If no title is shown please refer to the description.
Si aucun titre n'est indiqué se référer à la description.)

A closure

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The application was transferred from the above mentioned original applicant to:
CROWN Packaging Technology - Alsip/US.
The registration of the changes has taken effect on 14.06.04.

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A CLOSURE

1

The present invention relates generally to a plastics closure for a container and more specifically to a closure with a sealing arrangement for sealing against the container.

5 The present invention is therefore particularly suitable for sealing the pressure generated in a container by carbonated beverages and the like.

A particularly effective system for providing a seal involves the use of a thin and flexible sealing strip
10 which depends from the inner surface of a closure top plate. For example, US 4,623,070 describes a closure with an annular flexible sealing strip depending from its top plate. The sealing strip is inclined radially outwardly and positioned so that when the closure cap is
15 threaded onto a container the container neck finish contacts the sealing strip. As the closure cap is threaded progressively further onto the container the sealing strip bends around the outside radius of the neck finish to form a side seal and along the top surface of
20 the neck finish to form a top seal. The position adopted by the sealing strip is determined by an annular abutment member positioned at the point of intersection between the closure top plate and the closure sidewall. The sealing strip is sandwiched between the annular abutment
25 member and the container neck finish with the result that the sealing strip wraps around the container neck finish to provide a gas-tight seal. This type of seal can be used as an outer seal i.e. sealing on the outer surface of the neck finish as in the case of US 4,623,070; or the
30 seal can serve as an inner seal, for example in the case

~~of US 3,255,907. In each case the abutment member serves~~
as a guide surface to force the sealing strip to adopt a
position on the neck finish in which the strength of the
seal is improved.

5 Documents US 4,560,077 and EP 0 114 127 describe ..
sealing systems in which both inner and outer sealing
strips are provided. In each case both of the sealing
strips have associated abutment members which cause the
sealing strip to wrap more closely around the container
10 neck finish to provide a good seal.

The problem with these known systems results from
the fact that as the abutment member guides the sealing
strip around the neck finish there is relative sliding
motion between the two. As the sealing strip slides with
15 respect to the abutment member frictional forces will be
generated. These friction forces will tend to increase
the torque necessary for application and removal of the
closure. EP 0 114 127 also describes the use of thin
ribs projecting directly from its top plate and sidewall
20 for use as guide surfaces. However, because the ribs are
thin and project directly from the sidewall or top plate
the ribs are flexible and will be deformed by the sealing
strip itself, this will create an increased area of
contact between the two, again increasing frictional
25 forces.

The present-invention provides a plastics closure -
for a container, the closure comprising a top plate, a
side skirt depending from the periphery of the top plate,
a sealing strip depending from the top plate and adapted
30 to sealingly engage the container neck finish, and an

abutment member including a guide surface for guiding the
sealing strip towards the neck finish as the closure is
applied to increase the strength of the seal
characterised that, the guide surface comprises a guide
5 member which projects from the abutment member, thereby
minimising friction between the strip and the abutment
member.

The present invention therefore provides an abutment
member, but the abutment member includes a specific
10 projection which functions as a guide surface, rather
than using the entire abutment member. Because the guide
member is provided as part of an abutment member the
structure of the closure and the guide surface can be
stronger than if the guide surface projected directly
15 from the top plate or side skirt of the closure.

The present invention allows for a guide surface in
which the contact area on the sealing strip is minimised
to minimise friction. By minimising friction the torque
required to apply and remove the closure is reduced. In
20 addition, because the closure is likely to be used in
conjunction with carbonated beverages, it is likely that
the closure top plate will dome under the over-pressure
generated. When the closure top plate domes the sealing
strip will be forced to move relative to the container
25 neck finish. By including a sealing system with lower
friction, the sealing strip can move to a new sealing
position more easily.

By including an abutment member, particular
advantages can be gained if the member is positioned at
30 the intersection between the sidewall and the top plate

because the intersection will be strengthened. This could have particular benefits where the closure domes.

The guide member may comprise a curved guide surface. Because the guide surface is curved the contact area on the sealing strip can be further reduced.

The guide member may be adapted to compress the sealing strip against the neck finish when the closure is applied so that the strength of the seal is increased further.

The abutment member may further comprise a curved sidewall portion which provides a clearance region between the sealing strip and the abutment member. This means that in the region of the curved sidewall the sealing strip is not contacted by the abutment member or forced against the container neck finish so that; whilst a strong seal is provided, the frictional forces which must be overcome to break the seal are reduced.

The sealing strip may be inclined towards the neck finish. In this way the sealing strip is already biased towards the neck finish so that a more effective seal can be provided.

The sealing strip may be adapted to seal on the outside surface of the neck finish so that the sealing strip is a so-called outer seal.

In addition to a sealing strip which seals on the outside surface of the neck finish the closure may further comprise a so-called plug seal or olive seal arrangement which is adapted to seal on the inner surface of the neck finish. The plug seal may be arranged so that it exerts an outward force on the neck finish to

~~cause the neck finish to move outwards. This outward~~
movement of the neck finish can be used to increased to
the strength of the seal provided by the outer sealing
strip.

5 The sealing strip may alternatively be adapted to
seal on the inner surface of the neck finish. Of course
both inner and outer sealing strips and respective
abutment members with guide surfaces may be provided on
the same closure.

10 The present invention also provides a container with
a neck finish in combination with a closure as described
hereinabove.

15 The present invention will now be more particularly
described, by way of example, with reference to the
accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig.1 is a section of a plastics closure with a
sealing arrangement formed according to a first
embodiment of the present invention;

20 Figs.2a to 2f are a sequence of enlarged sections of
the sealing arrangement of Fig.1 showing the arrangement
sealing against a container neck finish;

Fig.3 is a section of a plastics closure with a
sealing arrangement formed according to an alternative
embodiment of the present invention; and

25 Figs. 4a to 4c are a sequence of enlarged sections
of the sealing arrangement of Fig.1 showing the effect of
an over-pressure in an associated container.

Referring first to Fig.1 there is shown a plastics
closure generally indicated 10. The closure 10 comprises
30 a disc-shape top plate 15 and a cylindrical side skirt 20

depending from the periphery of the top plate 15. The side skirt 20 includes internal screw threads 25 for engaging corresponding external screw threads on a container neck finish (not shown). A tamper-evident band 5 30 is frangibly connected to the lower, open end of the side skirt 20 by bridges 35 in an arrangement that will be well known to those skilled in the art. The closure 10 further comprises a sealing arrangement generally indicated 40 and located in the region of the curved intersection 41 between the top plate 15 and the side skirt 20.

Referring now also to Fig.2a showing an enlarged view of the arrangement circled in Fig.1, the sealing arrangement 40 comprises a sealing strip 45, a top seal 15 50 and an abutment member 55.

The sealing strip 45 is slightly conical and depends from the top plate 15. The strip 45 is inclined radially inwardly, in this embodiment by about 12° . At free end of the strip 45 the inner surface 46 tapers more sharply 20 inward to form a slope 47.

The top seal 50 is positioned radially inward of the seal strip 45 and comprises a generally triangular projection depending from the top plate 15.

The abutment member 55 is located at the 25 intersection 41 and is reminiscent of a 'pressure block' sealing element, as will be well known to those skilled in the art. The abutment member 55 includes a curved sidewall 60 which itself extends from the upper end of the seal strip 45. The opposite end of the sidewall 60 30 continues radially inwardly to define a curved guide

member 65 which projects radially inwards. The sidewall 60 defines a generally C-shape interspace 70, or clearance, between the abutment member 55 and the sealing strip 45.

5 Referring now to Figs. 2a to 2f the operation of the sealing arrangement 40 will be described. For clarity, only Fig. 2a has been labelled. The parts of Figs. 2b to 2f are identical to 2a; only their relative positioning is different.

10 In Fig. 2a the closure 10 has been placed on top of a container neck finish 75 ready to be screwed on. As the closure 10 is screwed on, the slope 47 of the sealing strip 45 contacts the curved upper outside surface 80 of the neck finish 75 and begins to slide past it, as shown
15 progressively in Figs. 2b and 2c. Due to the relative position of the strip 45 and the surface 80, as the strip 45 slides past the surface 80 it is deflected radially outwardly.

When the strip 45 reaches the position shown in
20 Fig. 2d the outer surface of the strip 45 contacts the curved guide surface 65 of the abutment member 55 only. The guide surface 65 prevents further outwards deflection of the sealing strip and guides the strip 45 towards the neck finish, so that it begins to wrap around the finish,
25 as shown in Fig. 2e. As the strip 45 wraps around the finish 75 it slides relative to the guide surface 65.

At the point shown in Fig. 2e the top seal 50 contacts the upper surface 85 of the neck finish 75 and begins to deform. The top seal 50 deformation causes an
30 increase in the torque required to turn the closure,

eventually preventing further turning (without breakage), at the position shown in Fig.2f. In addition to applying a seal, therefore, the top seal 50 helps to act as a depth stop whilst the closure 10 is being screwed on.

5 In the fully screwed-on position the sealing strip 45 is only contacted on the abutment member 55 by the guide surface 65, due to the curved sidewall 60 and the resulting projecting position of the surface 65, together with the clearance 70. Accordingly, whilst the seal is
10 improved by the guide surface 65, the seal strip is not held against the neck finish over a large area. This means that when the closure is unscrewed the removal torque is not unnecessarily large i.e. the seal is improved but is limited.

15 Referring now to Fig.3 there is shown an alternative embodiment. The closure 110 includes a sealing arrangement 140 which is identical to that shown in Figs. 1 and 2, except that there is an additional inner plug seal 190 which depends from the top plate 115. The plug
20 seal 190 is of the well-known 'olive seal' type in which the outer surface 195 includes a curved projection 196 for engaging the inner surface 186 of the neck finish 175.

Figs. 4a to 4c show the advantageous operation of
25 the sealing arrangement 140 once the closure 110 has been fully-screwed on to the neck finish 175. Because the closure 110 is intended for use with carbonated beverages, the internal pressure in the container acting on the closure will increase over time. This results in
30 doming of the top plate 115, as shown progressively in

Figs. 4a to 4c. As the top plate 115 domes the plate 115 is effectively splayed apart from the sidewall 120 and the top plate pivots upwards. The result is that the sealing strip 145 is pulled upwards with respect to the guide surface 165. Because the friction between the sealing strip 145 and the guide surface 165 is minimised the sealing strip is allowed to move with respect to the neck finish in such a way that it can easily find a new sealing position. Because the strip 145 still contacts the guide surface 165 it is still pushed towards the finish so that the seal is still strong. In addition, because the clearance 170 is curved it is maintained throughout doming, so that even with the top plate fully domed the strip 145 is not compressed by the abutment member 155 except perhaps by the projection. This means that even during doming the removal torque is still reduced due to the clearance 170.

10

CLAIMS:

1. A plastics closure (10) for a container, the closure (10) comprising a top plate (15), a side skirt (20) depending from the periphery of the top plate (15), a sealing strip (45) depending from the top plate and adapted to sealingly engage a container neck finish (75), and an abutment member (55) including a guide surface (65) for guiding the sealing strip (45) towards the neck finish (75) as the closure (10) is applied, to increase the strength of the seal,

characterised in that, the guide surface comprises a guide member (65) which projects from the abutment member (55), thereby minimising friction between the strip (45) and the abutment member (55).

2. A closure (10) according to claim 1, wherein the guide member comprises a curved guide surface (65).

3. A closure (10) according to Claim 1 or Claim 2, wherein the guide member (65) is adapted to compress the sealing strip (45) against the neck finish (75) when the closure is applied.

4. A closure (10) according to any of Claims 1 to 3, wherein the abutment member (55) further comprises a curved sidewall portion (60) which provides a clearance region (70) between the sealing strip (45) and the abutment member (55).

5. A closure (10) according to any preceding claim, wherein the sealing strip (45) is inclined towards the neck finish (75).

6. A closure (110) according to any preceding claim, wherein the sealing strip (145) is adapted to seal on the outer surface (180) of the neck finish.

7. A closure (110) according to Claim 6, wherein the closure (110) further comprises a plug seal (190) adapted to seal on the inner surface (186) of the neck finish.

8. A closure (110) according to Claim 7, wherein the plug seal (190) is adapted to exert an outward force on the neck finish (175) for causing the neck finish to move outwards, thereby increasing the strength of the seal from the sealing strip (145).

9. A closure (10) according to any of Claims 1 to 5, wherein the sealing strip (45) is adapted to seal on the inner surface of the neck finish.

10. A container with a neck finish (75) in combination with a closure (10) according to any preceding claim.

ABSTRACT

A plastics closure (10) for a container is provided. The closure comprises a top plate (15), with a side skirt (20) depending from the periphery thereof. A sealing strip (45) depends from the top plate (15) and is adapted to sealingly engage a container neck finish (75). The closure (10) also comprises an abutment member (55) including a guide surface (65) for guiding the sealing strip (45) towards the neck finish (75) as the closure is applied, to increase the strength of the seal. The guide surface comprises a guide member (65) which projects from the abutment member (55), thereby minimising friction between the strip (45) and the abutment member (55).

(Figure 1)

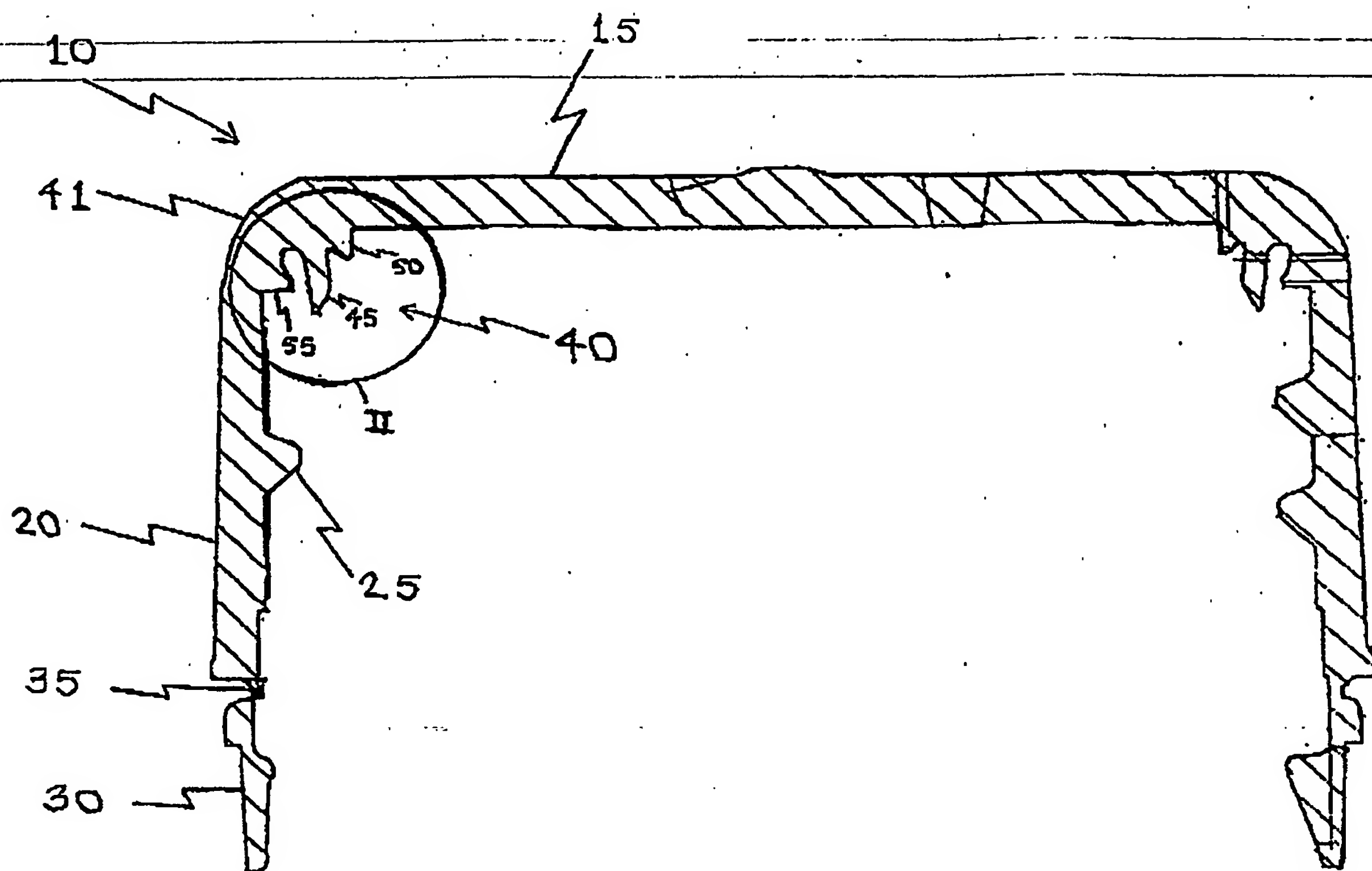


FIG 1

2/4

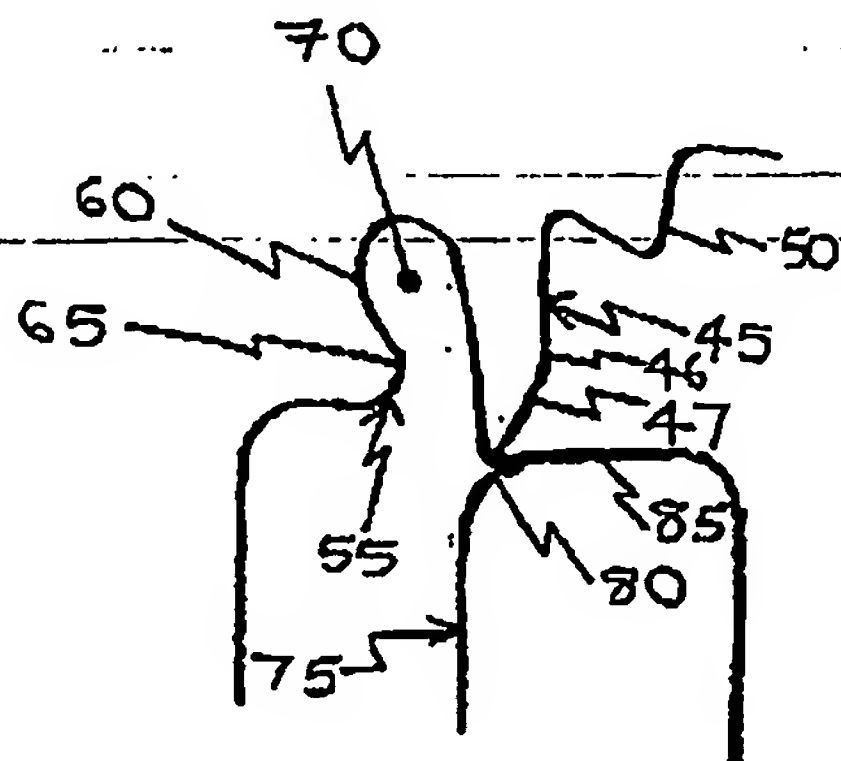


FIG 2a

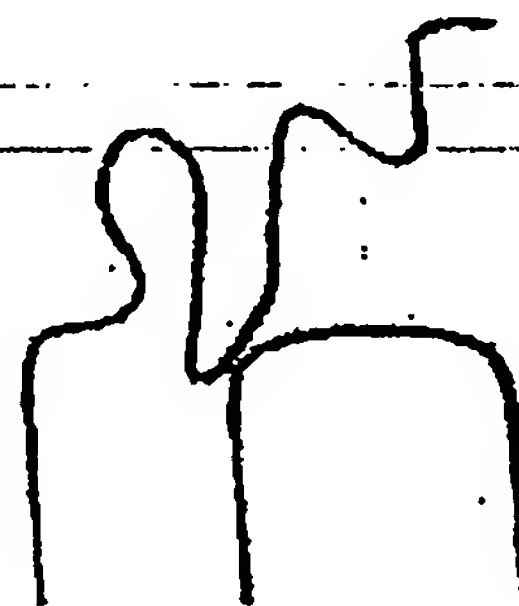


FIG 2b

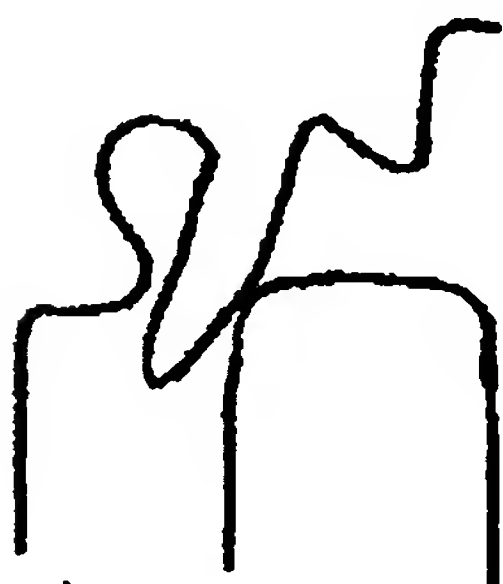


FIG 2c



FIG 2d

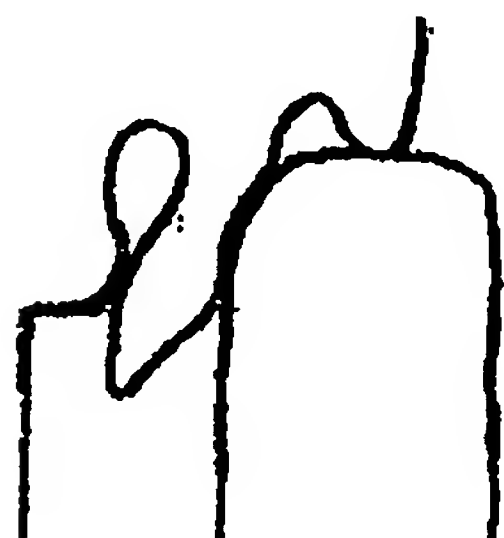


FIG 2e



FIG 2f

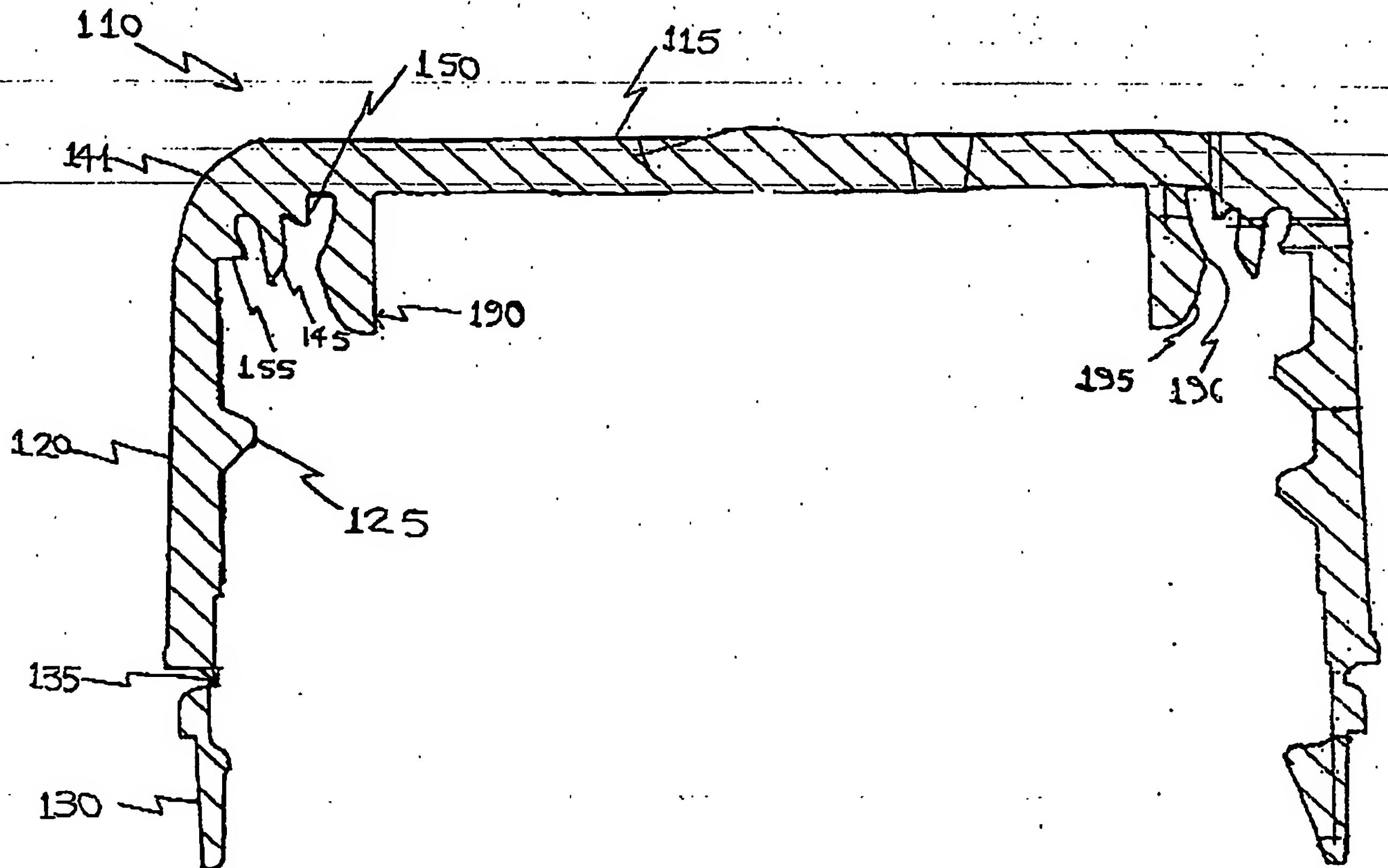


FIG 3

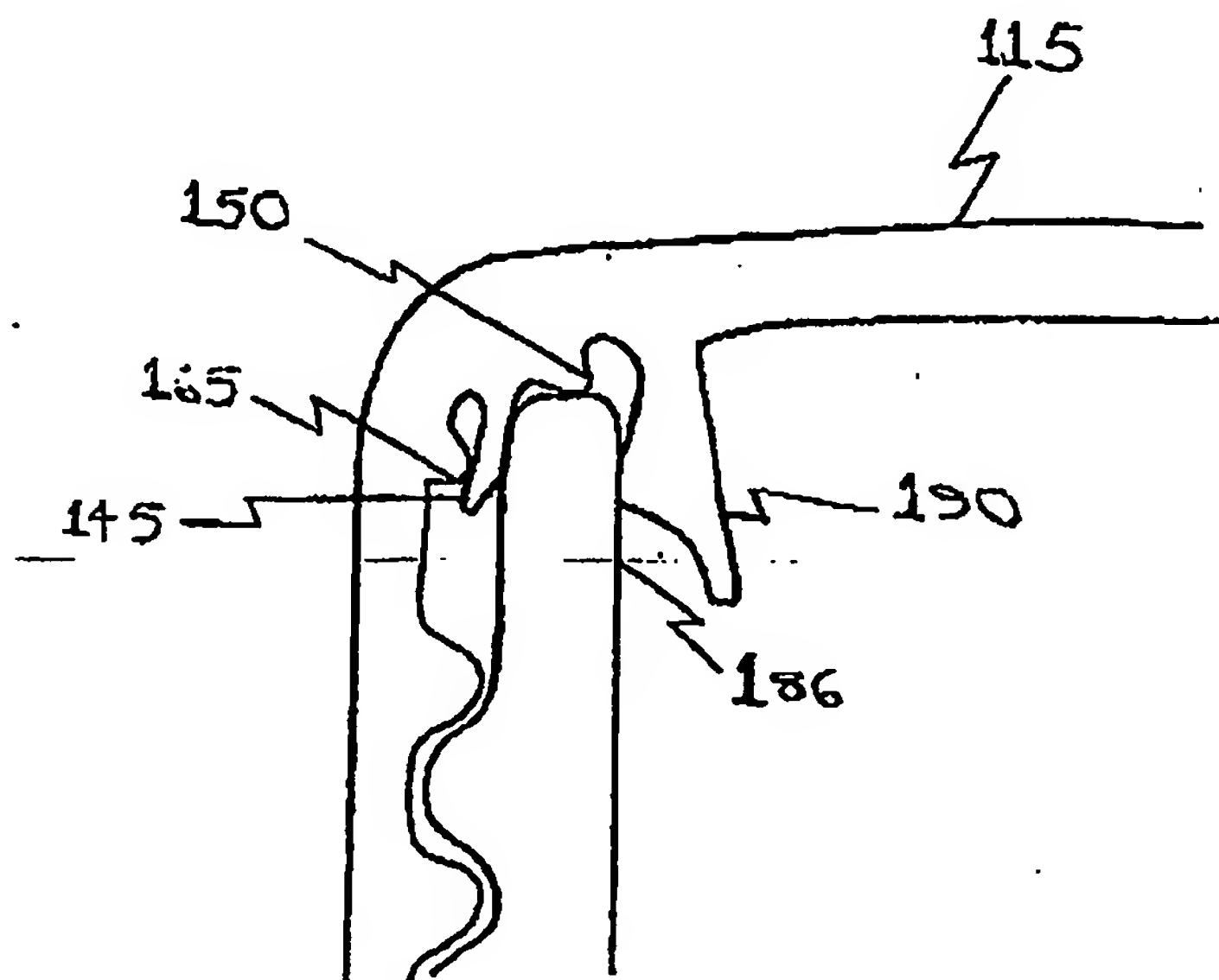


FIG 4a

4/4

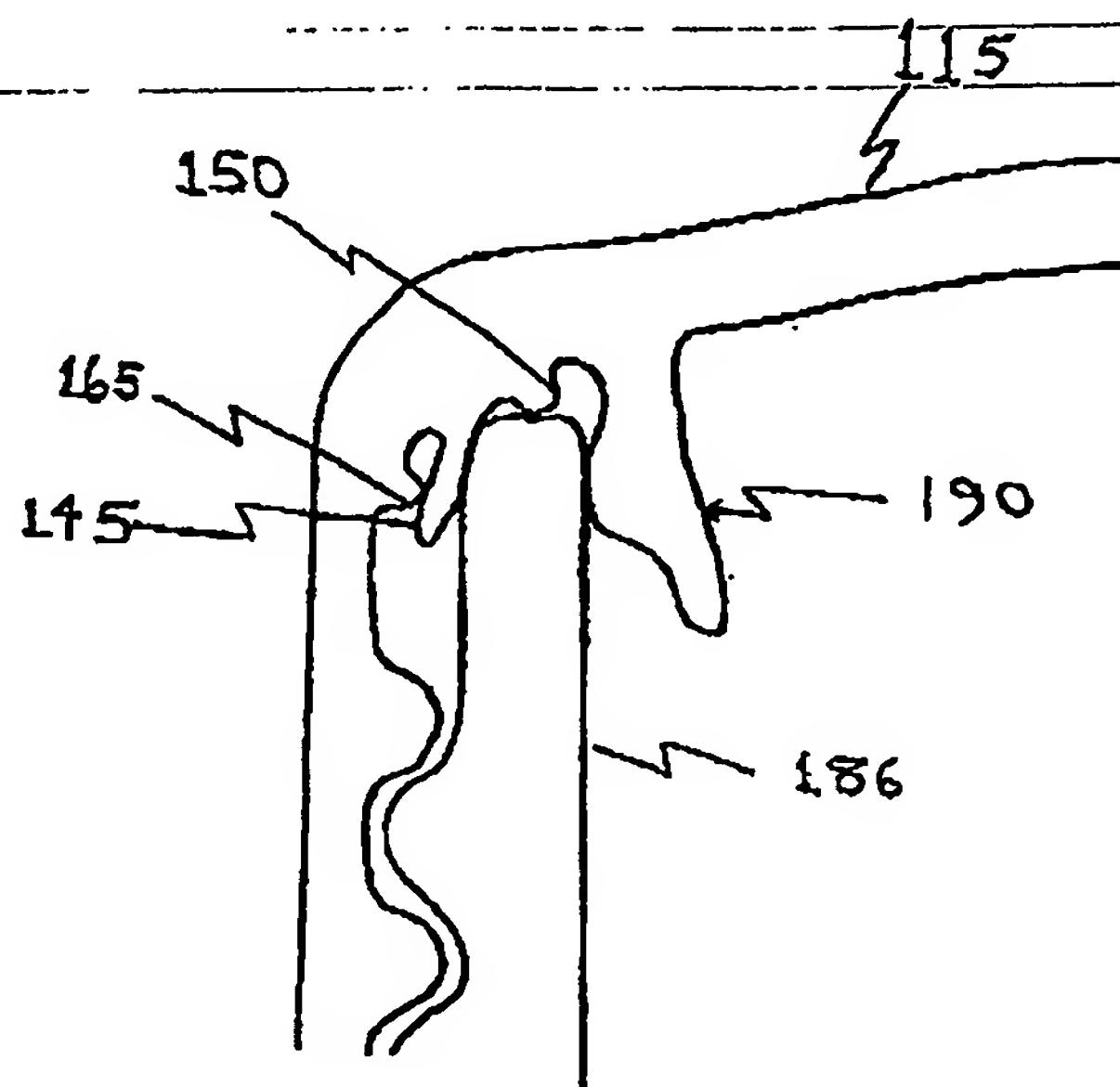


FIG 4b

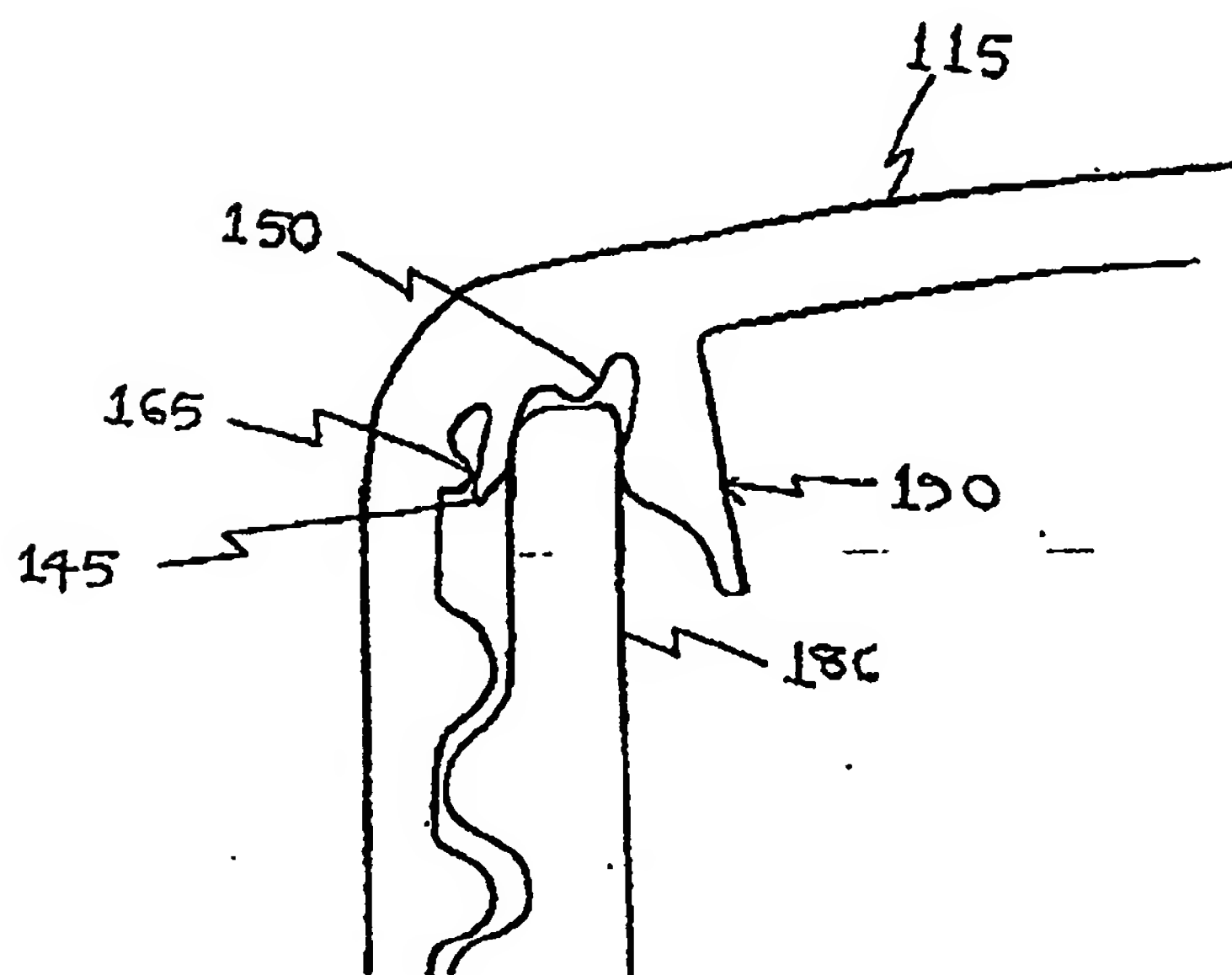


FIG 4c

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